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Bulletin of Information

University of Notre Dame

The Law School

1965 - 1966

"Under a government of laws the lives, the fortunes and the freedom of the people are wholly dependent upon the enforcement of their constitutional rights by an independent judiciary and by an independent Bar.

"The legal profession is a public profession. Lawyers are public servants. They are the stewards of all the legal rights and obligations of all the citizens."
Reginald Heber Smith, *Survey of the Legal Profession: Its Scope, Methods and Objectives*, 39 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL 548 (1953).

The Law School

of

The University of Notre Dame



Academic Year 1965-1966

Vol. 62

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No. 3

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"The first of the qualities [which a lawyer should possess is] . . . [u]tter fidelity to the cause of a client, with no thought of popularity to be won in his defense, no thought of unpopularity to be incurred by the assumption of his cause. When old Malesherbes came voluntarily from his serene and safe retirement to defend Louis XVI before the Revolutionary Convention in Paris, he lost his case, as it was predetermined that he should, Louis lost his head, and a few months later the venerable head of Malesherbes followed that of his King into the bloody basket. But generations of lawyers since have worshipped his memory as Christians worship the martyred Stephen. When John Adams came to the defense of Captain Preston and his British soldiers after the so-called Massacre in Boston's King Street, with all of Boston clamoring at his door; when Andrew Hamilton came from Philadelphia to New York to the defense of John Peter Zenger and struck that great blow for the freedom of the press in America, they but did what every lawyer should rejoice to do if a like summons came to him."
John W. Davis in 24 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL 461 (1938).

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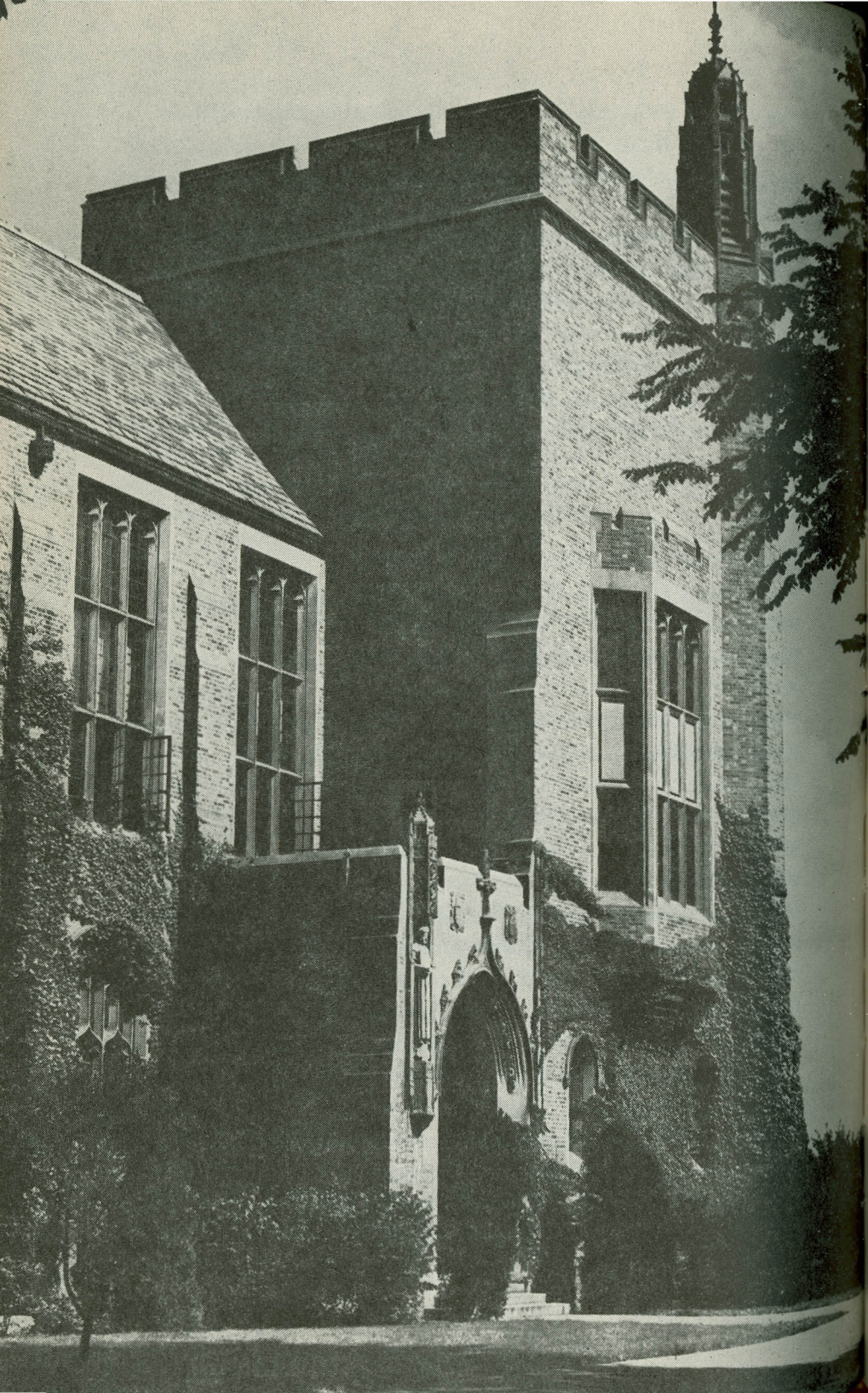
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Notre Dame Law School

THE Notre Dame Law School, established in 1869, is the oldest Catholic law school in the United States. In keeping with its character as a national law school, the program of instruction is designed to equip a student to practice law in any jurisdiction; and the School numbers among its graduates members of the bar in every State of the Union. It is approved by the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

PURPOSE

Drawing inspiration, as it does, from the Christian tradition, The Law School, while aiming first of all at technical proficiency, aims at more than that. Its primary purpose is to impart the knowledge and cultivate the skills a lawyer needs to represent his clients effectively in a twentieth-century, workaday world. But professional competence is not enough: The Law School believes that lawyers and law schools must face the great questions concerning the nature of man and of society, the origin and purpose of law and the lawyer's role in society. These questions are given searching examination throughout the curriculum, particularly in a course on the Lawyer's Professional Responsibility in the first year, a Natural Law course in the second year and a course on Jurisprudence in the third year. Thus the School systematically endeavors to illuminate the great jurisprudential issues which, especially in this fateful age, insistently press for answer; and to make clear the ethical principles and inculcate the ideals which should actuate a lawyer. The School believes that a lawyer is best served, and the community as well, if he possesses not only legal knowledge and legal skills but also a profound sense of the ethics of his profession—and something else which the curriculum is likewise designed to cultivate: pride in the legal profession and a fierce partisanship for justice.

In short, the aim is to graduate men competent to practice law successfully who are at the same time equipped for responsible leadership in a troubled world. We have an arduous and highly competitive program, and no one should come to Notre Dame unless he is prepared for continuous hard work.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Professional competence in the law comprises two elements, knowledge and skills. Hence The Law School is concerned not only with imparting knowledge but also with cultivating skills. What are the skills a lawyer needs? They are many and varied, but the basic skills essential to professional competence are three in number. First of all, a lawyer must be able to diagnose a situation; he needs the ability to penetrate to the core of a problem. Next, he must be able to "find the law," that is, he must be able to locate *with facility* materials relevant to his problem and he must have the know-how to use those materials to advantage in his client's cause. Finally, he must be able to express himself clearly, accurately and persuasively.

The first of these basic legal skills, skill in diagnosis, is developed by intensive training in analysis through rigorous use of the case method in the first year. The primary purpose is to sharpen the critical faculties of the student and, at the same time, to develop his creative abilities by keeping constantly before him this question: *If you had been counsel in the case, how would you have presented it?*

The remainder of the basic legal skills can best be cultivated by actual practice of the arts involved. Beginning with the second year, therefore, emphasis is shifted from the case method to the problem method, whereby students learn law by *using* it in working out specific legal problems. This gives the student intimate familiarity with the library and provides intensive training in the interpretation, adaptation and creative utilization of the materials he finds there.

The School is committed to small classes in order to facilitate participation by every student in the discussion at every meeting of every class.

Formal instruction is supplemented by lectures and panel discussions by eminent judges, practicing lawyers and legal scholars.

THE WRITING PROGRAM

In view of the urgent importance to the lawyer of ability to communicate effectively, the Notre Dame Law School has installed a writing program whose aim is to give students instruction and practice in the art of expressing themselves clearly, accurately and persuasively.

The program extends over the three years of law study. As part of the Introduction to Law course, the student is given a thorough grounding in the technical use of the law library and the materials therein. This is accomplished through assigning short question-problems which can be answered only by correctly using a particular volume. While lectures are given, the emphasis is on the actual use of the library and the various methods of effective legal research.

In the second semester of the first year the student is required to brief and argue an appellate moot-court case. Here, of course, the emphasis shifts from research technique to writing technique. The briefs are graded and criticized in some detail by members of the Faculty.

At the beginning of the second year, when the emphasis shifts from the case method to the problem method, the class is divided into groups of seminar size and each group is placed under the direction of a member of the Faculty. A research problem is assigned to each student and at scheduled intervals the student meets with his faculty director to discuss the progress of the research. A tentative draft of a paper dealing with the problem is submitted and criticized, followed by submission of the final draft. In the second semester of the second year each student is required to submit three research papers, each under the direction of a different member of the Faculty.

The four papers form the basis for a single grade awarded at the end of the second year.

Each third-year student is required to submit a major research paper to qualify as a candidate for a degree. The paper is written as part of the student's participation in Law 167, Senior Research Seminar, which is described on page 34.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATIONS

As an aid to learning, the School has designed a system of comprehensive examinations. At the end of each semester students are examined not only on the work of the semester just concluded but on the work of preceding semesters as well; and the questions cut across various fields of law as do questions with which practicing lawyers have to wrestle. Except in the first year, each comprehensive examination covers the work of at least three semesters.

This system of examinations requires of the student *consistent* study. But the consistent study, and the systematic and continuous review which these examinations necessitate, reward the student with the kind of legal knowledge it is important to have—knowledge that is retained and kept current and so is always on call. Moreover, the interlocking system of comprehensive examinations and systematic and continuous review brings subjects already covered into juxtaposition with those currently under study and thus facilitates and deepens the student's understanding by helping him to see the law as an organic whole rather than as a succession of separate courses.

FACULTY-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP

One of the hallmarks of the Notre Dame Law School is the close liaison between faculty and students. Members of the Faculty are always accessible and devote to private conferences with students many more hours than they spend in the classroom.

EX-SERVICEMEN

The Law School welcomes ex-servicemen. Many of them are confronted by problems which ordinarily do not concern

a law student. The School makes every possible effort to be helpful to them.

LAW BUILDING AND LIBRARY

The Law School occupies a handsome three-story structure of collegiate Gothic design at the entrance to the campus. This building, 157 feet long and 104 feet wide, has an assembly hall, classrooms, offices for the faculty and administrative staff, the *Notre Dame Lawyer*, the Moot Court and the Student Law Association, and a comfortable student lounge. In addition, it houses the Law Library, which includes a reading room 50 feet wide and 100 feet long, done in Tudor Gothic.

PLACEMENT

The Law School recognizes a responsibility to assist its students in finding suitable employment upon graduation. To that end a placement service is operated as one of the functions of the Dean's office. Contacts are maintained with lawyers and law firms throughout the country and with corporate and government legal offices, and qualified applicants are put in touch with prospective employers. While the School obviously cannot guarantee employment, it does make every effort to assist in locating employment opportunities.

Student Activities

NOTRE DAME LAWYER

The *Notre Dame Lawyer*, founded in 1925, is published five times a year by the students of The Law School. It affords an invaluable opportunity for training in precise analysis of legal problems and in clear and cogent presentation of legal issues. The *Lawyer* contains articles and book reviews by eminent members of the legal profession as well as comments and notes by the Editorial Staff. The *Lawyer* is entirely student-edited and its significance as an integral and important part of the School's instructional program derives in large measure from this fact.

Members of the Editorial Staff are selected from second- and third-year students on the basis of academic standing, and appointment to the Staff is recognized as a distinct honor.

The Editor of the *Lawyer* is elected by the Editorial Staff from senior members on the basis of scholastic, literary and leadership achievements. He, in turn, selects the officers of the Editorial Board. For the academic year 1964-65 the officers are:

Editor, John A. Lucido of Missouri

Articles Editor, Fernand N. Dutile of Maine

Case Editor, Richard A. Catenacci of New Jersey

Note Editor, John P. McQuillan of Indiana

Research Editor, John W. Beatty of Virginia

Managing Editor, Michael D. Sullivan of Illinois

Survey Editor, Douglas F. Spesia of Illinois

Book Review Editor, John M. Lamont of Illinois

MOOT COURT

The Moot Court, like the *Notre Dame Lawyer*, is conducted by the students themselves. First-year students are required to brief and argue at least one appellate case. Sec-

ond-year students are eligible for the annual Moot Court Competition. Cases are briefed and argued before the imaginary Supreme Court of Hoynes, so called in honor of Col. William James Hoynes, Dean of the School from 1883 to 1918. During the preliminary rounds the Supreme Court of Hoynes consists of a practicing lawyer, a faculty member and a third-year student. Four second-year students act as counsel in each case.

For the final argument of the annual competition the court is composed of eminent judges of federal or state courts. The two winners receive the A. Harold Weber Awards, provided annually by Mr. A. Harold Weber, '22, of South Bend, a member of the Law Advisory Council. Quite apart from these awards, participation in the final argument is a coveted distinction.

The final argument in the 1963-64 competition was held on Saturday evening, October 10, 1964. The court which sat on that occasion was composed of:

Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg of the Supreme Court
of the United States

Honorable Carl McGowan of the United States Court
of Appeals for the District of Columbia

Honorable William J. Campbell of the United States
District Court for the Northern District of Illinois

The students who participated in the argument before this distinguished court were:

Henry J. Boitel of New York

Kevin W. Carey of Washington

James J. Leonard of Kansas

John H. Martin of Indiana

The officers of the Moot Court for the academic year 1964-65 are:

Director, Larry E. Shinnick of Florida

Assistant Director, Kevin W. Carey of Washington

Assistant Director, Leonard J. McCue of New York

STUDENT LAW ASSOCIATION

All students are eligible for membership in the Student Law Association. The purpose of the Association is to foster the professional development and the social life of the students, and to represent their interests. It is a member of the American Law Student Association, which is sponsored by the American Bar Association.

The Student Law Association has many important functions, including responsibility for administering the School's system of unproctored examinations, commonly known as the Honor System.

The officers of the Association for the academic year 1964-65 are:

President, Francis W. Riebenack of New York

Vice-President, Dennis S. Sterosky of Michigan

Treasurer, Taras M. Wochok of Pennsylvania

Secretary, Benedict V. Aspero of New Jersey

Rev. Jerome J. Wilson, C.S.C., the University's Vice-President for Business Affairs, serves as Chaplain.

GRAY'S INN

Gray's Inn, named for one of the four major Inns of Court, was founded in 1954 by members of the Class of 1957. It has as its immediate purpose the discussion of the legal implications of current social, economic and cultural topics. At its monthly meetings, conducted off-campus in an informal atmosphere, the members of the Inn are given an opportunity to hear civic and business leaders and public officials as well as scholars present an analysis of contemporary problems. These speakers are then subjected to vigorous ques-

tioning by the members and a general discussion ensues. By this method the Inn hopes to make its members aware of the social responsibilities of the legal profession. All students are eligible for membership.

Officers of Gray's Inn for the academic year 1964-65 are:

Treasurer, Steven A. Weidner of Iowa

Vice-Treasurer, Henry J. Boitel of New York

Master of Revels, Edward J. Den Dooven of Wisconsin

Keeper of the Black Book, Joseph P. Della Maria of Illinois

Housing and Health

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

Two floors of Fisher Hall are reserved for law students. Fisher Hall, which combines modern functional architecture with the collegiate Gothic prevailing on the campus, was dedicated November 29, 1952. It is conveniently situated on the southwestern edge of the campus overlooking the golf course. There are a few double rooms; the rest are single rooms. All rooms are well lighted and harmoniously furnished in blond oak. Each room is equipped with a desk, chest of drawers, wardrobe, bookcase, study lamp and bed with innerspring mattress. Students living in Fisher Hall take their meals in the University Dining Hall next door. For information concerning the cost of living in Fisher Hall see "Fees and Expenses" beginning on page 35.

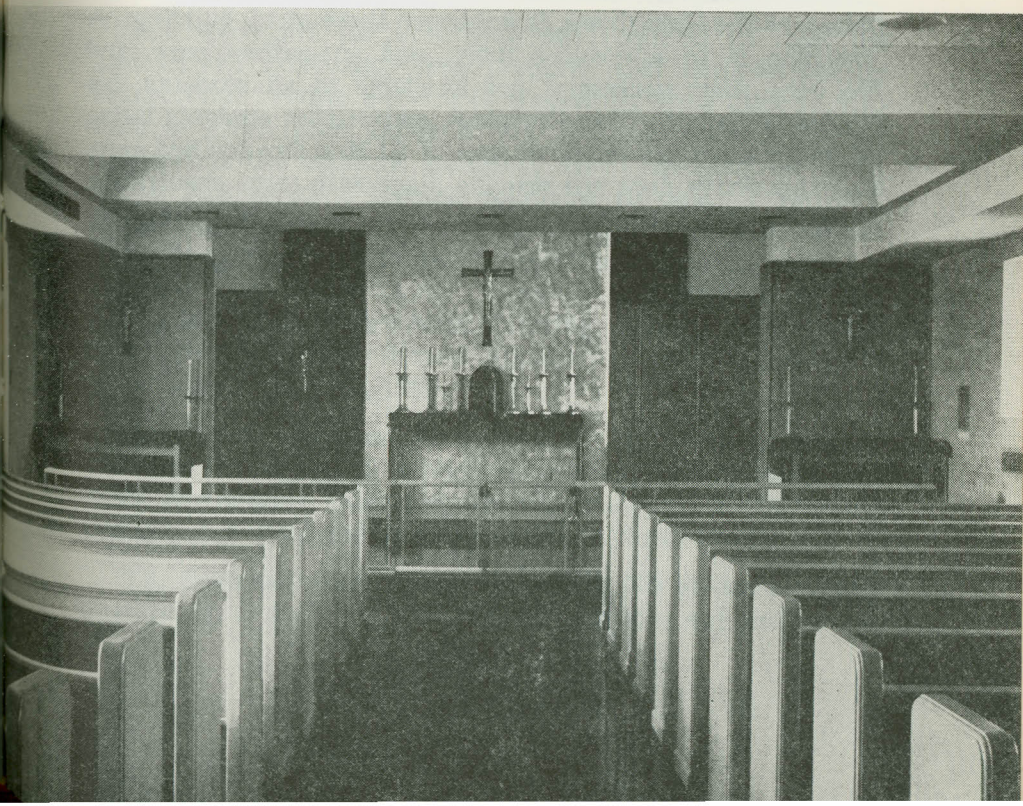
A student who desires a room in Fisher Hall is advised to apply to the Director of Student Accounts, Notre Dame, Indiana, *promptly* upon approval of his application for admission to The Law School.

Desirable furnished rooms in approved private residences are available for students who cannot be accommodated in Fisher Hall or who prefer to live off-campus, and the University makes every effort to assist them in locating suitable quarters. The average weekly rate for a single room is \$7-12, for a double room \$7-10. This usually includes linen, blankets and care of room. Since the more desirable rooms are in great demand, it is recommended that off-campus students plan to arrive well in advance of registration. The facilities of the University cafeteria are available to off-campus students.

Unfurnished all-electric apartments on campus are available for married students, preference being given to those with children. The rent is \$70 a month, which includes range, refrigerator and hot-water heater. The occupant must pay for all electricity consumed. The average charge for both rent and electricity, including heat, is \$90 a month. The University requires a \$25 deposit from each new tenant. Rental of these accommodations is handled by the Rental Agent, Box 44, University Village, Notre Dame, Indiana. As the supply of



FISHER HALL AND CHAPEL



residential units is insufficient to meet the demand, a prospective student who is interested in these accommodations is urged to act *immediately* upon approval of his application for admission to The Law School.

PHYSICAL WELFARE

Every opportunity is afforded the student to engage in healthful exercise. The indoor program is centered in the Rockne Memorial, which is devoted to the physical welfare of the students and faculty of the University. In the central part of the structure is a standard swimming pool. Surrounding the pool are 12 courts for handball and squash, and rooms for boxing and wrestling. Above the pool is a large gymnasium for basketball, indoor tennis, indoor baseball, badminton and other games. In the wings flanking the central part of the building are general apparatus rooms and rooms for corrective work. Facilities for outdoor play include an 18-hole golf course, 22 tennis courts and a 27-acre play field laid out for all common games.

The Students' Infirmary, which is in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is a modern three-story building. A physician is in attendance daily, and out-patient care, and bed care when necessary, are available to all students. No charge is made for these services, except that students living off-campus pay the nominal sum of \$3.50 a day for bed care. The University does not provide diagnostic tests, medication or X-rays.

Requirements for Admission and Graduation

ADMISSION

A form of application for admission will be furnished upon request addressed to the Office of the Dean, Law Building, Notre Dame, Indiana.

The following persons, if of good moral character, will be considered for admission:

- (1) Graduates of an approved college
- (2) Students who have secured the required semester hours of credit in the University's College of Arts and Letters or College of Business Administration in prescribed combination programs. Beginning with undergraduates who enter the University in the fall of 1965 and thereafter, students in these combination programs will be eligible for admission only if they are on the Dean's Honor List.

Beginning students are not admitted in the spring semester.

All applicants for admission are required to take the Law School Admission Test, prepared and administered by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. The Test is given four times a year at examination centers throughout the country, including The University of Notre Dame, and in some foreign countries as well. A form of application to take the Test and a Bulletin of Information concerning it can be obtained from the Office of the Dean, Law Building, Notre Dame, Indiana, or from Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, 20 Nassau Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Applications must be submitted on or before March 1, 1966.

Applicants are admitted subject to, and while in attendance are bound by, all applicable academic, disciplinary and other regulations (and amendments thereto) of the Notre Dame Law School and The University of Notre Dame.

The first-year class will be limited to 100 students; consequently, on or before April 1 a student whose application has

been accepted must file with the Dean a letter of intent, stating that he expects to enroll in the Notre Dame Law School.

PRE-LAW STUDIES

There are no particular courses which must be taken by a pre-law student in order to qualify for admission to the Notre Dame Law School. The qualities it is most important for a law student to possess are not the product of any one course or combination of courses. They can be developed in any course which is well taught by an exacting teacher who requires his students to extend themselves. In the words of Chief Justice Stone, "the emphasis should be put on the intellectual discipline which the student derives from courses and [from] particular teachers, rather than [on] the selection of particular subjects without reference to the way in which they are taught." There is only one subject that is specifically recommended: a working knowledge of accounting is so helpful in the study of law that every pre-law student is urged to take at least six hours of basic accounting. For the rest, his college days should be devoted to the cultivation of intellectual and cultural interests and to the formation of habits of inquiry, of accuracy and of intensive study. As already indicated, any number of courses in various fields of learning, such, for example, as English, History and Mathematics, will serve this purpose, *provided* they are well taught by exacting teachers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC STANDING

In addition to the comprehensive examination described on page 10, a written examination covering individual courses is given at the end of each semester. The passing grade in all courses, as well as on the comprehensive examinations, is 70. To continue in The Law School a student must maintain a weighted average of 74 for each semester after the first. Even though he maintains an acceptable weighted average, a student will be dismissed if he fails more than one course in any semester. To be eligible for a degree, a student must have a cumulative weighted average of 74.

Examinations are not proctored. They are written on the Honor System under which, by the very fact of entering the Notre Dame Law School, every student binds himself neither to give nor to receive aid in any examination. The Honor System is administered by the Student Law Association.

To insure impartiality examinations are taken anonymously; prior to each examination the student draws a number and it is this number, not his name, which appears on his examination papers. All examination papers are read and graded personally by the members of the faculty.

To be eligible to take the examinations a student must attend class regularly and punctually, and his classroom performance must be satisfactory.

GRADUATION

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon successful completion of the prescribed program of instruction, which requires not less than three academic years of law study. The degree will not be conferred upon any student who has been guilty of dishonest or dishonorable conduct.

CHANGE OF REGULATIONS

The Law School and the University reserve the right to change at any time any regulation respecting admission to the School, continuance therein and graduation therefrom.

Schedule of Courses

FIRST YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

- Law 111, Introduction to Law, Assistant Professor Shaffer and Assistant Professor Blakey, two hours
- Law 113, Contracts I, Associate Professor Murphy, four hours
- Law 114, Torts I, Assistant Professor Lewers, three hours
- Law 115, Criminal Law, Professor Broden, three hours
- Law 117, Professional Responsibility, Professor Noonan, three hours

SECOND SEMESTER

- Law 116, Legislation, Professor Rodes, two hours
- Law 121, Agency, Professor Barrett, two hours
- Law 123, Contracts II, Associate Professor Murphy, three hours
- Law 124, Torts II, Assistant Professor Lewers, three hours
- Law 125, Property I (Ownership), Assistant Professor Blakey, three hours
- Law 126, Procedure I (Remedies), Professor Ward, three hours

SECOND YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

- Law 131, Legal Research and Writing, one hour
- Law 132, Procedure II (Jurisdiction, Venue and Process), Professor Ward, three hours
- Law 134, Property II (Land Use), Assistant Professor Blakey, three hours
- Law 142, Business Associations, Professor Rodes, three hours
- Law 144, Labor Law, Assistant Dean Broderick, three hours
- Law 158, International Organizations and Problems, Professor Kertesz, two hours

THE LAW SCHOOL

SECOND SEMESTER

- Law 141, Natural Law, Professor Rodes, two hours
- Law 133, Constitutional Law, Professor Peters, four hours
- Law 143, Administrative Law, Professor Broden, three hours
- Law 135, Procedure III (Pleading and Practice), Professor Ward, three hours
- Law 145, Procedure IV (Evidence), Assistant Dean Broderick, three hours

THIRD YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER

- Law 136, Government Regulation of Business, Mr. Romeo, two hours
- Law 152, Federal Income Taxation, Professor Peters, four hours
- Law 153, Property III (Property Settlement I), Assistant Professor Shaffer, four hours
- Law 156, Procedure V (Practice Court), Judge Swygert and Professor Barrett, two hours
- Law 161, Jurisprudence, Professor Broden, three hours

SECOND SEMESTER

- Law 146, Family Law, Assistant Professor Blakey, one hour
- Law 155, Bills and Notes, Associate Professor Murphy, three hours
- Law 163, Property IV (Property Settlement II), Assistant Professor Shaffer, four hours
- Law 165, Secured Transactions, Mr. Boynton, three hours
- Law 166, Conflict of Laws, Professor Barrett, three hours
- Law 167, Senior Research Seminar, two hours

The foregoing program for the academic year 1965-66, though definitely planned at the date of this Bulletin, is subject to change.

The Program of Instruction

The program of instruction is designed to prepare a student to practice law in any State of the Union. All courses are prescribed except a two-hour Senior Seminar, which involves research and writing in depth. Every third-year student must take one of these seminars. Special instruction is arranged for any student who must have completed certain courses, not included in the prescribed program, in order to take the bar examination in the State where he expects to practice.

In a number of courses instruction is supplemented by lectures and discussions by visiting specialists.

The Law School believes:

"The worst enemy to the law is the man who knows only its technical details and neglects its generative principles. . . . We need lawyers now, if ever, who have drunk deeper at the fountains of the law, much deeper, than the merely technical lawyer, who is only an expert in an intricate and formal business; lawyers who have explored the sources as well as tapped the streams of the law. . . ." Woodrow Wilson, *Legal Education of Undergraduates*, 17 AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION REPORTS, 439, 441 (1894).

In addition to other requirements, therefore, students are expected to read each summer a number of books having a bearing on the historical background and development of Anglo-American legal institutions. An examination on these books is given in September and must be passed before the student can continue.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

The schedule of courses and instructors for the academic year 1965-66 appears on pages 22 and 23.

LAW 111, INTRODUCTION TO LAW—This course is taught for three hours a week until the first class day in December. At

that time, the course in Procedure I takes over and is taught for the remainder of the academic year. Until December, the course proceeds along two separate lines: one part of the course covers the traditional methodology of the common law and includes an elementary survey of the Anglo-American legal system, so that the student grasps, early in his law-school career, the reason he studies cases and how to do so to advantage. In the second part of the course, he is introduced to the legal materials contained in the law library and instructed in their effective use. Shaffer, *Readings on Common Law Method* (Temp. ed.); Price and Bitner, *Effective Legal Research* (Student Edition, 1962).

LAW 113 AND 123, CONTRACTS I AND II—This course presents a comprehensive study of the creation, transfer and termination of contract rights and duties. Cases and materials pertaining to offer and acceptance, consideration, conditions and the like, traditionally included in the standard Contracts course, are augmented by studies generally covered in a course on Sales, such as the transfer of property rights in goods incidental to a sale and the warranty liability of the seller of goods. This involves, among other things, careful consideration of extensive statutory material, *e.g.*, the Uniform Sales Act and the Uniform Commercial Code. Murphy, *Contracts Casebook: Cases and Materials on the Law of Contracts and Sales* (Temp. ed.).

LAW 114 AND 124, TORTS I AND II—This course is concerned with the legal rules which determine whether civil liability attaches to conduct resulting in harm to others. Intentional injuries to the person, fraud, misrepresentation, libel and slander, unfair competition, interference with contractual relationships and invasions of personal interests are considered. Particular attention is given to the rules which determine responsibility for what are commonly called accidents and to the expanding field of liability without fault. The effect of legislation upon the common law of torts is studied through the medium of wrongful death and survival statutes, statutes permitting tort actions against the state and federal governments and the federal employers' liability acts. Prosser and Smith, *Cases and Materials on Torts* (3rd edition).

LAW 115, CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE—This course is intended to promote understanding of criminal law as one of the means to a good society. Modern criminal law is analyzed and evaluated as a means of preventing socially undesirable behavior. Common law principles are studied along with modern statutory developments. The practical workings of criminal procedure are examined, including arrest, investigation, indictment, bail, extradition, arraignment, trial, judgment and appeal. Special attention is given to such vital constitutional problems as self-incrimination, search and seizure, coerced confessions, double jeopardy and the right to counsel. Throughout the course the actual administration of criminal law is evaluated; this is particularly true of the various types of correctional treatment. Michael and Wechsler, *Criminal Law and Its Administration*, mimeographed materials and assigned readings.

LAW 116, LEGISLATION—This course is aimed at giving students intensive experience in the reading and drafting of actual statutory language. The class is assumed to be a house of a State legislature, and is divided into four committees. Each committee prepares a complete bill on an assigned subject, after exhaustively researching the relevant legislation of their own State, as well as of other jurisdictions. Contending interests, each favoring a different legislative approach to the assigned subject, are represented by members of the Moot Court, whose appearance counts as one of their four second-year arguments.

LAW 117, PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY—The special obligations, services and creative possibilities of a lawyer are searchingly examined: first as advocate and counselor, second as one who designs a framework that will give form and direction to collaborative effort, and third as a public servant. The larger jurisprudential questions are raised in the context of practical and theoretical problems of legal ethics: the lawyer's duties to his client and to the court, the uses and abuses of advocacy, the demands of the adversary system and of justice. The Canons of Professional Ethics are considered in the broader framework set forth in the Report of the

Joint Conference on Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. The student is introduced to the writings and lives of some of the great men of the profession who have advanced the cause of human freedom through law. Selected readings in legal history are also used. Assigned readings.

LAW 121, AGENCY—The theory and application of the rule imposing liability on the employer for an employee's torts are first examined. Attention is then concentrated on the establishment of the principal-agent relation, the power of the agent to bind the principal to contracts with third parties, the effect of the principal's ratification of the agent's unauthorized acts and the various rights of the principal, agent and third party against each other during the existence of the agency and after its termination. Mechem, *Cases on the Law of Agency* (4th edition).

LAW 125, PROPERTY I (OWNERSHIP)—This course encompasses estates in land, conveyancing and landlord-tenant law. It is concerned primarily with common-law and statutory devices (1) promoting the alienability of land, (2) regulating claims to property made by family members against one another, and (3) reconciling and adjusting claims of suppliers and consumers of land in the three common types of land-financing relationships. Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property* (First Standard Edition).

LAW 126, PROCEDURE I (REMEDIES)—This course is concerned with the kinds of relief which courts afford. It integrates materials which formerly were considered in separate courses on Equity, Damages and Restitution. The course begins with a survey of the remedies formerly available under the divided system of law and equity. Detailed consideration is then given to the kinds of relief available in the modern unified court—the money judgment, the equitable remedies of injunction, specific performance and constructive trust, and the declaratory judgment. Van Hecke, *Cases on Equitable Remedies* and assigned readings.

LAW 131, LEGAL RESEARCH AND WRITING—This course is under the direction of four members of the Faculty who assign research-and-writing projects to individual students and closely supervise their work by means of scheduled conferences. The course extends throughout the second year, during which four research-and-writing projects are assigned to each student. The course is required of all second-year students who are not members of the staff of the *Notre Dame Lawyer* and who do not participate in the second-year moot-court program.

LAW 132, PROCEDURE II (JURISDICTION, VENUE AND PROCESS)—This course is concerned with the courts in which relief may be sought. It treats problems of jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person, venue and the effective reach of the process of a court. Heavy emphasis on the jurisdiction of federal courts affords a close look at some of the significant problems of federalism. Forrester and Currie, *Cases on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure*; Chadbourn and Levin, *Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure*.

LAW 133, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—Attention is concentrated on significant present-day problems arising under the Constitution. Conflicting views as to the principles and canons of interpretation are critically examined. The theory and practice of judicial review are investigated. Problems involving the extent of Congressional power, the co-existence of our national and state governments, the protection of civil liberties, the making of treaties and their effects, and the respective functions of the executive and the judiciary are considered. Freund, Sutherland, Howe and Brown, *Constitutional Law, Cases and Other Problems* (2nd edition).

LAW 134, PROPERTY II (LAND USE)—This course first considers the chief methods of promoting the security of land titles: title recordation, title registration, title insurance and adverse possession. The remainder of the course is devoted to a consideration of private and governmental control of land use through easements, covenants and conditions; allocation of water and air space; nuisance law; zoning and subdivision control; eminent domain; and taxation and financing. Casner and Leach, *Cases and Text on Property* (First Standard Edition); Haar, *Land-Use Planning*.

LAW 135, PROCEDURE III (PLEADING AND PRACTICE)—This course is concerned with the rules of procedure which govern the conduct of civil suits. The phases of a lawsuit are followed from the commencement of an action through the taking of an appeal. Special attention is given to pleading, discovery, pre-trial conference, summary judgment, trial and appeal. The heart of the course is a study of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Significant variations from federal procedure found generally in state procedural systems are considered, and problems are assigned which are designed to familiarize the student with the procedural rules of the state in which he intends to practice. Chadbourn and Levin, *Cases and Materials on Civil Procedure*.

LAW 136, GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS—This course seeks to acquaint the student with the major regulatory agencies which affect manufacturing and distribution, with the statutes they administer and with the chief problems and pitfalls in this important area of business affairs. The role of the corporate lawyer in counselling and directing policy with respect to these matters is also examined. Assigned readings.

LAW 141, NATURAL LAW—An inquiry into the demands made on the legal system by the inherent characteristics of the human person, and the ways in which those demands have been met in Anglo-American law. Broden and Rodes, *Jurisprudence—Cases and Materials on Natural Law and Legal Process* (Temp. ed.).

LAW 142, BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS—The two important forms of business association, private corporations and partnerships, are considered. The course is concerned primarily with the corporate form. Promotion, incorporation, state and federal regulations respecting the issuance of securities, powers and duties of directors, rights and remedies of shareholders, creditors' rights and dissolution are considered. The Uniform Partnership Act is considered contemporaneously with the study of private corporations to the extent necessary to make clear the differences between the two forms of organization, particularly with regard to control, liability of the

associates and the rights of creditors. Frey, *Cases and Materials on Corporations and Partnerships*.

LAW 143, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW—This course is intended to promote understanding of the administrative process. To this end, the functions, powers and procedures of administrative agencies are examined. The conditions of valid administrative action, and the role and scope of judicial review are likewise considered. Special attention is given to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Davis, *Cases on Administrative Law*, mimeographed materials and assigned readings.

LAW 144, LABOR LAW—By way of introduction, the English common law and statutes affecting labor disputes and their effect on early American labor law are reviewed. Factors related to the development of labor organizations and collective bargaining are explored, with particular reference to methods used to encourage and to impede unionization and to their social, political and economic consequences. A major part of the course is devoted to an analysis of the Labor-Management Relations Act and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Wollett and Aaron, *Labor Relations and the Law*.

LAW 145, PROCEDURE IV (EVIDENCE)—The aim of this course is to develop familiarity with the techniques by which evidence of controverted facts is presented in litigation before judicial tribunals. Traditional rules are compared with the Model Code of Evidence proposed by the American Law Institute. Ladd, *Cases and Materials on Evidence*.

LAW 146, FAMILY LAW—Few areas of the law bring to the fore more quickly underlying moral questions than domestic relations and demand a greater degree of professional responsibility on the part of the practitioner. This course is designed to acquaint the student with the full range of legal problems associated with marriage, annulment, divorce, separations, custody, illegitimacy and adoption. It is also designed to foster in him an awareness of his moral and profes-

sional responsibilities in these sensitive areas in our pluralistic society. Ploscowe and Freed, *Family Law* and assigned materials.

LAW 152, FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION—Legal problems involving the federal income tax which commonly arise in actual practice constitute the chief matter for study in this course. Major emphasis is placed on substantive problems involving business activities of individuals, partnerships and corporations; family problems, especially those having to do with the provisions applicable to estates and trusts; and the problems of shareholders and creditors affected by corporate reorganizations and readjustments. Questions of policy are also considered in the light of fiscal history and with a view to likely future developments. The constitutional basis for federal income taxation is examined; and the functions in tax matters of Congress, the President, the Treasury (including the Internal Revenue Service) and the courts (including the Tax Court) are explored. Practice in the use of the various relevant materials, particularly the Code, regulations, judicial decisions, department rulings and committee reports, is insisted on for the purpose of developing facility in working with these materials and an appreciation of their practical importance and relative weight. Surrey and Warren, *Federal Income Taxation, Cases and Materials* (1960 edition) and Surrey and Warren, *Federal Taxation, Current Law and Practice*.

LAW 153 AND 163, PROPERTY III AND IV (PROPERTY SETTLEMENT I AND II)—This course, taught for two semesters, integrates six traditional subjects involved in the settlement of property after the death of the property owner—wills, trusts, future interests, fiduciary administration, federal estate and gift taxation and estate planning. The approach is functional, toward a context which encourages the student to see the law as a means of achieving his client's desires in disposing of property. The course includes, in addition to historical analysis and development, modern methods of planning, drafting, executing and administering legal devices, and the limitations placed upon the use of these devices.

LAW 155, *BILLS AND NOTES*—This course involves a critical study of the text of the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act in the light of decided cases, with due attention to local variations and the Uniform Commercial Code. The topics considered, in the order of their appearance in the Uniform Act, are the form of a negotiable instrument, transfer by delivery and indorsement, the equities and defenses of the parties, their respective liabilities and the discharge of a negotiable instrument. Careful study of various forms of negotiable paper in current business use is emphasized. Hawkland, *Cases on Bills and Notes*.

LAW 156, *PROCEDURE V (PRACTICE COURT)*—Every student must try at least one jury case. Each Saturday during the first semester a complete case is tried in the "Superior Court of Hoynes," which follows, in the main, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Student counsel interview parties and witnesses, and prepare and file pleadings and a trial brief. All preliminary matters are heard by Professor Barrett and, on the afternoon preceding the trial, the jury is impanelled by him. All trials are conducted in the United States District Courtroom, South Bend, before Judge Luther M. Swygert of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. First-year students are required to serve as jurors. Faculty members from the several colleges of the University, their wives, local business and professional men, and members of the South Bend Police Department serve as parties and witnesses. Proceedings after verdict and judgment are heard by Professor Barrett. The aim of the Practice Court is to broaden the understanding and deepen the insight of the students—not only the upperclassmen who try the cases but also the first-year men who serve as jurors—and to achieve this greater understanding and insight through active participation in the resolution of controversy by jury trial—the process which is central to and characteristic of our legal system. Barrett, *Practice Court Manual* (Mimeo.); Goldstein, *Trial Technique*.

LAW 158, *INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROBLEMS*—This course is designed to develop on the part of the stu-

dent an awareness of the scope and character of international legal problems, and of the role the United States is called upon to play as the leader of the West in the struggle with Communist imperialism. The course, therefore, focuses on existing international organizations, the problems they were designed to meet and the problems they, in turn, have given rise to. Robertson, *European Institutions*; Claude, *Swords into Plowshares* (2d edition); and assigned readings.

LAW 161, JURISPRUDENCE—This course, in the words of Woodrow Wilson, is devoted to an examination of "the essential nature and processes of law . . . the methods by which the law has grown, the vital principles by which . . . it has been pervaded, its means of serving society and its means of guiding it." Broden and Rodes, *Jurisprudence—Cases and Materials on Natural Law and Legal Process* (Temp. ed.).

LAW 165, SECURED TRANSACTIONS—This course is designed to give the student an understanding of the law regulating various security devices available to creditors. The first part of the course is devoted to the use of land as security and includes a study of the lien and title theories of the real estate mortgage, and of the rules pertaining to foreclosure, redemption, priority, assignment and related questions. This is followed by a study of the use of chattels and intangibles as security, including an investigation of the law concerning pledge, chattel mortgage, conditional sale, trust receipt and equitable lien. Provisions of the Bankruptcy Act which affect the validity and priority of security devices are considered. Finally, the law of suretyship is examined, particular attention being paid to the rules pertaining to the obligations of sureties, the relations of co-sureties, and problems of quasi-suretyship. Hanna, *Cases and Materials on Security*.

LAW 166, CONFLICT OF LAWS—This course is concerned with the principles followed by the courts of a state when asked to enforce the rights or duties created by the laws of another state. The general subject of jurisdiction is considered first, including the jurisdiction of a foreign state to create

rights and duties enforceable elsewhere, and the jurisdiction of the forum to entertain suits based upon such rights and duties. The balance of the course is concerned with the choice-of-law problem in the fields of Torts, Contracts, Property, Business Organizations, Domestic Relations and Decedents' and Debtors' Estates. Emphasis is placed upon the theoretical bases of the Conflict of Laws, the general principles guiding the forum in choosing the applicable law and the American constitutional limitations on the freedom of the forum in this regard. Cheatham, Griswold, Reese and Rosenberg, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (5th ed.).

LAW 167, SENIOR RESEARCH SEMINAR—Each third-year student must elect a seminar from among those offered by members of the Faculty in the second semester of the third year. The purpose of the seminar is to afford the student an opportunity to do research in depth under the close supervision of a member of the Faculty in an area of the member's special interest. A major research paper is required for successful participation in the seminar, and successful participation is a requirement for graduation. The subject matter of seminars will vary from year to year. Seminars offered in 1965 were: Organized Crime; The Impact of the Supreme Court of the United States on State Criminal Procedure; Problems of Marriage and Divorce; Selected Historical Topics in Church and State; Advanced Work in Estate Planning; Appellate Practice. An announcement of seminars to be offered in 1966 will be made shortly after the beginning of the 1965-66 school year.

Fees and Expenses

TUITION FEE—The tuition and general fee for students who do not reside on the campus is \$600 a semester. Payment of this fee entitles the student to instruction; use of the Law Library and the University Library; admission to lectures, concerts, etc., in Washington Hall; medical services as indicated on page 18; use of the Rockne Memorial, the athletic fields and the University golf course (a green fee of 50 cents is charged); admission to athletic contests at Notre Dame; a copy of each issue of *The Scholastic*, news magazine of the University; and a copy of the *Dome*, yearbook of the University. In some hardship cases it may be possible to remit \$100 of tuition each semester.

COMBINED FEE FOR RESIDENCE, BOARD, TUITION, ETC.—A student who lives in Fisher Hall is charged a combined fee of \$1,030-1,060 a semester, the precise amount being determined by the room occupied. Payment of this fee entitles the student to residence in Fisher Hall, meals in the University Dining Hall, laundry to the extent of normal requirements, and to the other services and facilities enumerated above under **TUITION FEE**.

DEPOSIT FOR MISCELLANEOUS FEES—Students are required to deposit \$15 at the beginning of the academic year. This deposit represents an estimate of the cost of miscellaneous fees payable during the academic year. Against the sum deposited there is a fixed annual charge of \$1.75, the price of a year's subscription to the *Notre Dame Lawyer*. A diploma fee of \$15 is charged against the deposit of third-year students. Any difference between the estimated and the actual charges during the year is adjusted at the end of the year.

LATE REGISTRATION FEE—If a student is permitted to register after the final date fixed for registration (page 46), a late-registration fee is charged.

PAYMENT OF FEES—All fees are payable in advance prior to the beginning of the semester. In case of need, a deferred-payment plan is available.

The regulations regarding fees, portions of which are summarized above, are set out in full in The General Bulletin of the University. Any fee may be changed at any time without prior notice, and new charges may be added without prior notice.

Financial Aids

Financial aids in the form of scholarships, loans and part-time employment are available to students. Except in unusual circumstances, therefore, no qualified student need remain away for financial reasons.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships are awarded on a strictly competitive basis. The factors taken into account are college grades, score on the Law School Admission Test and extracurricular activities.

A prospective student who expects to apply for a scholarship is advised to take the Law School Admission Test in November.

Among the scholarships available are the following.

THE JOHN J. CAVANAUGH LAW SCHOLARSHIPS—Founded by Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., President of The University of Notre Dame, in honor of his predecessor, Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C. The University awards annually two 3-year tuition scholarships, one to a graduating senior in the University's College of Arts and Letters and the other to a graduating senior in the College of Business Administration. These awards are made only to students who have demonstrated exceptional scholastic ability.

THE WILLIAM J. BRENNAN LAW SCHOLARSHIPS—Established in November 1956 in honor of Mr. Justice Brennan of the Supreme Court of the United States. Three scholarships, of the value of \$6,600 each, are awarded annually by The University of Notre Dame and the Notre Dame Law Association. They provide full tuition for three years, furnished by the University, plus a cash award by the Law Association of \$1000 each year for three years. To be eligible for consideration a candidate for one of these scholarships: (1) must be a graduate of an American Catholic college or university; (2) must be nominated by his dean or pre-law adviser; (3) must rank in the top 10% of his class; (4) must make a score on the

Law School Admission Test of not less than 600. Only those who apply before March 1 are considered.

THE CHARLES F. WILLIAMS LAW SCHOLARSHIPS—Established in June of 1954 under the will of Charles F. Williams of Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of the Associate Board of Lay Trustees from 1948 until his death in September of 1952. The income from \$50,000 will be awarded annually, in amounts to be determined periodically, to students of unusual promise.

THE HENRY J. BOLAND LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in March of 1952. The income from \$50,000 will be awarded annually, in amounts to be determined periodically, to two students in the Notre Dame Law School.

THE F. HENRY WURZER AND LOUIS C. WURZER LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in May of 1954 by relatives and friends of F. Henry Wurzer, '98, and Louis C. Wurzer, '96. The stipend is \$1,200 a year.

THE JOHN M. TUOHY LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in February of 1955 in honor of the late John M. Tuohy of the Appellate Court of Illinois. The stipend is \$1,800 annually, which may be awarded to one student of outstanding ability or divided among several.

FARMERS INSURANCE GROUP SCHOLARSHIPS—Established by the Farmers Insurance Group of Los Angeles. The stipend is \$600 a year, to be awarded to second- and third-year students.

THE ANDREW A. HELLMUTH LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in April of 1955 by Paul F. Hellmuth, '40, a member of the Advisory Council, in honor of his father, the late Andrew A. Hellmuth of Springfield, Ohio. The stipend is \$1,200 annually, which may be awarded to one exceptionally talented student or divided among several.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIP—Established in November of 1955 by a member of the Advisory Council. The stipend is \$1,200 a year for three years.

THE CHESTER A. WYNNE, JR. LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in July of 1957 by Chester A. Wynne, L'22, and Mrs.

Wynne in memory of their son, who was a student in the Notre Dame Law School at the time of his death. The stipend is \$600 a year.

THE JOSEPH B. MCGLYNN LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in August of 1957 by Daniel F. McGlynn, Jr., L'18, in honor of the late Joseph B. McGlynn, L'12, of East St. Louis, Illinois. The stipend is \$600 a year.

THE ROBERT E. MCGLYNN LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in December of 1957 by Daniel F. McGlynn, Jr., L'18, in honor of the late Robert E. McGlynn, L'23, of East St. Louis, Illinois. The stipend is \$600 a year.

THE MATTHEW J. WALSH LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in December of 1957 by Daniel F. McGlynn, Jr., L'18, in honor of Rev. Matthew J. Walsh, C.S.C., former President of The University of Notre Dame. The stipend is \$600 a year.

THE J. TILSON HIGGINS AND ROSE DOLAN HIGGINS LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in September of 1959 in memory of their parents by the children of J. Tilson Higgins and Rose Dolan Higgins of Shelbyville, Indiana. The stipend is \$600 a year.

THE HANS ZACK LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in December of 1960 in memory of her husband by the widow of the late Hans Zack of Chicago. The stipend is \$600 a year.

THE ANTON C. STEPHAN LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in March of 1961 by Edmund A. Stephan, '33, a member of the Law Advisory Council, in honor of his father, the late Anton C. Stephan, '04. The stipend is \$1,800 a year.

THE HARRY CROWLEY LAW SCHOLARSHIP—Established in May of 1961 by S. J. Crowley of Chicago in honor of his brother, the late Harry Crowley. The stipend is up to \$1,200 a year.

THE AARON H. HUGUENARD SCHOLARSHIP—Established in October of 1961 by the South Bend Tribune in memory of the late Aaron H. Huguenard, '22L, of South Bend who, at the time of his death, was a member of the Law Advisory Council. The stipend is \$1,200 a year.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY SCHOLARSHIPS—Two scholarships, one for \$1,000, the other for \$500, available to students holding a bachelor's degree with a major in chemistry, pharmacy or chemical engineering and who indicate a desire to become patent lawyers. Awards are made by the Dow Chemical Company, and Notre Dame Law School students are eligible to apply.

THE NOTRE DAME LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS—Provided annually by the Notre Dame Law Association to a limited number of exceptionally talented students.

EMPLOYMENT

Part-time work is available. It must be understood, however, that the study of law is a *full-time occupation*; and any student who, for pressing economic reasons, must work more than a maximum of 12 hours a week, is urged to consult the Dean as to the advisability of spreading the prescribed program of instruction over more than the minimum of three academic years.

LOANS

In addition to scholarships and part-time employment, there is a loan program, designed to help those students who, but for the availability of such assistance, could not attend the Notre Dame Law School. Under this program, second- and third-year students, who are without other resources, can borrow up to \$500 a semester, or a total of \$2000. While the student is still in school, the interest is 2%, payable quarterly. The principal is repayable in installments, beginning one year after graduation.

Other loan programs are available, including the following: National Defense Student Loan Program; United Student Aid Fund; New York Higher Education Assistance Corporation; New Jersey Higher Education Assistance Authority; Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corp.; Ohio Higher Education Assistance Commission; Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency. The programs just enumerated are administered by the University's Office of Financial Aid. Inquiries should be addressed to that office in Room 111, Administration Building, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Notre Dame Law Association

Upon graduation students become members of the Notre Dame Law Association, a national organization composed of members of the bar who attended Notre Dame. The Association seeks to promote the interests and increase the usefulness of the Notre Dame Law School and to foster a spirit of loyalty and fraternity among the alumni of The University of Notre Dame who are members of the legal profession. Each year the Association provides the funds for a number of tuition scholarships, and its members render invaluable aid to the School in its placement activities.

The Association meets at The Law School each June in conjunction with the University's annual reunion week-end. It holds a meeting, also, in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Bar Association.

The officers of the Notre Dame Law Association are:

Honorary President, Mr. Maurice J. Moriarty, Chicago
President, Mr. James M. Wetzell, Chicago
Vice President, Mr. Joseph A. Tracy, New York
Secretary, Mr. Raymond J. Broderick, Philadelphia
Treasurer, Mr. Burton M. Greenberg, St. Louis

In addition to the officers the following are directors:

Mr. John M. Crimmins, Pittsburgh
Mr. Robert P. Gorman, Newark
Mr. Hugh F. Fitzgerald, New York
Mr. Patrick J. Fisher, Indianapolis
Mr. John W. Shindler, Jr., Mishawaka, Indiana
Mr. Thomas F. Conneely, Chicago
Mr. Ralph G. Schulz, Milwaukee
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Mr. Hugh J. McGuire, Detroit
Mr. Thomas Calder, Cincinnati

- Mr. Alphonse A. Sommer, Jr., Cleveland
Mr. Carl F. Eiberger, Denver
Mr. Daniel Downey, West Palm Beach
Mr. George P. Michaely, Jr., Washington, D.C.
Mr. Timothy E. Kelley, Dallas
Mr. Joseph C. Spalding, Oklahoma City
Mr. Camille F. Gravel, Jr., Alexandria, Louisiana

Natural Law Institute

The Natural Law Institute, a function of the Notre Dame Law School, was organized in 1947. Five annual convocations were held under its auspices, the last one in December 1951. Thereafter a search was undertaken for a way in which the Institute could function effectively on a year-round rather than a once-a-year basis. The search eventuated in publication of the *Natural Law Forum*, the foremost journal of its kind in the English language. The first issue came off the press early in July, 1956; the tenth will be available about May 1, 1965.

It is the purpose of the *Forum* to promote a serious and scholarly investigation of natural law in all its aspects; and, to that end, it seeks to encourage the widest search for universal standards relevant to the solution of contemporary problems.

The *Forum* is published, under the auspices of the Natural Law Institute, by an editorial board which includes the following distinguished scholars:

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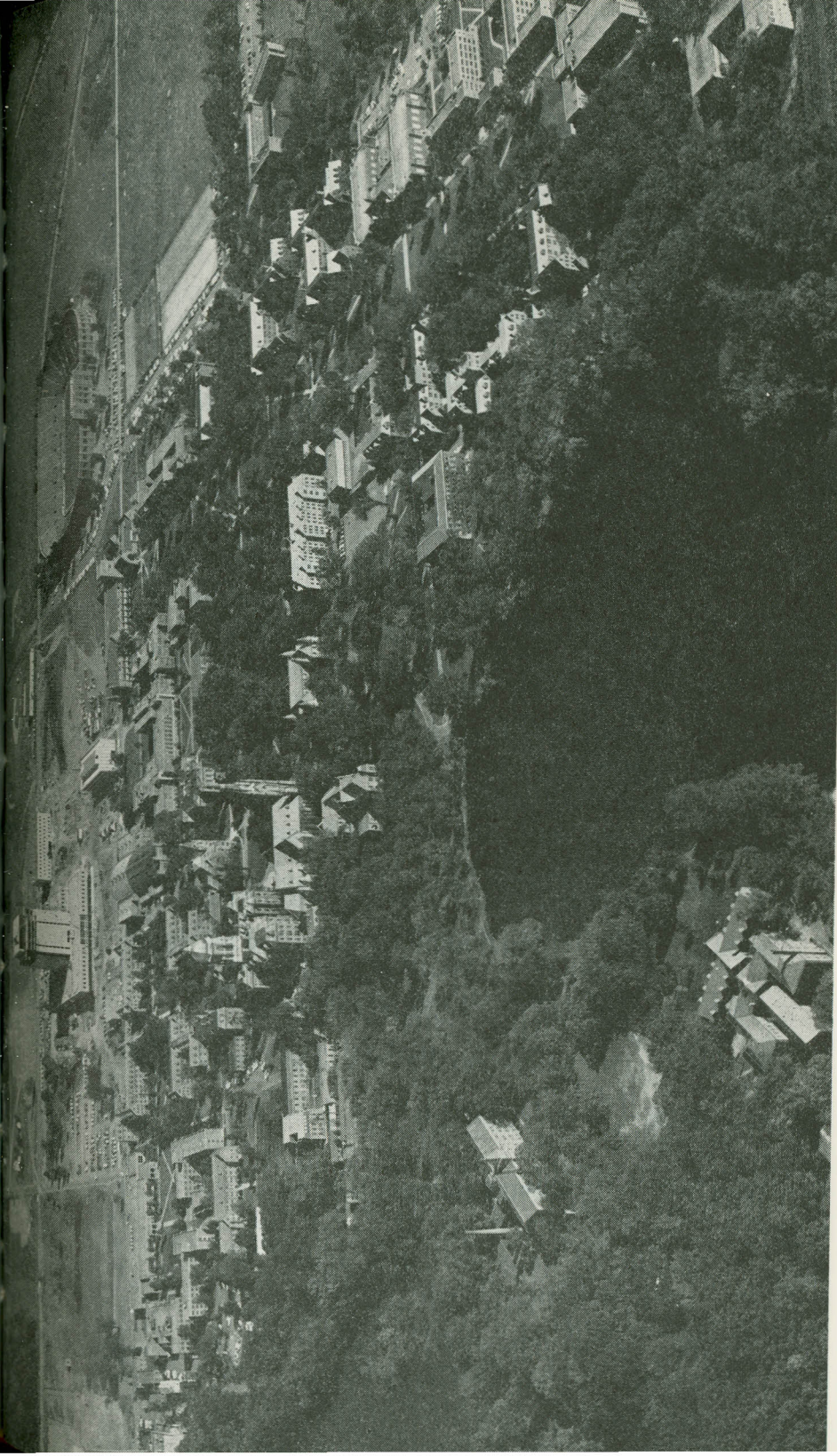
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Professor Adolph Portmann, University of Basel, Switzerland
Professor H. A. Rommen, Georgetown University
Professor Philip Selznick, Center for the Study of Law and
Society, University of California at Berkeley
Professor Joseph P. Witherspoon, University of Texas School
of Law
Professor Erik Wolf, University of Freiburg, Germany



The University of Notre Dame from the air

The Law School Calendar, 1965-66

FALL SEMESTER

Sept. 17	Registration
Sept. 18	Classes begin at 8:30 a.m.
Nov. 25	Thanksgiving Day. No classes
Dec. 8	Feast of the Immaculate Conception. No classes
Dec. 21	Christmas Vacation begins after last class
Jan. 3	Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.
Jan. 20 to Jan. 29	Examinations

SPRING SEMESTER

Jan. 31	Registration; classes begin at 8:30 a.m.
April 7	Easter Vacation begins after last class
April 14	Classes resume at 8:30 a.m.
May 19	Ascension Thursday. No classes
May 26 to June 4	Examinations
June 5	Commencement Exercises

"If anyone . . . believes he can practice law without the investment of many hours of wearisome toil and actual physical labor, without the shouldering of many heavy burdens of care, without the suffering of many bitter disappointments, and without being subjected to harsh and unfounded accusations of unfaithfulness to his trust, let him change his course now before it is too late. The practice of law does indeed offer compensations other than financial, but it should be constantly borne in mind that whoever aspires to eminence in that field must love it and live it, for none other can survive its rigors." From an address by Honorable Floyd S. Draper, former Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, before a Special Convocation at Valparaiso University on May 6, 1954.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

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